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Danville, KY Code of Ordinances

ARTICLE II. OCCUPATIONAL LICENSES* 1

***Cross reference**--Licensing of electrical contractors and electricians, § 4-106 et seq.

State law references--Authority to levy occupational taxes, KRS 92.281; license taxes, KRS Ch. 137.

Sec. 16-16. Definitions.

As used in this article, the following terms and their derivatives shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly indicates that a different meaning is intended.

Business means any enterprise, activity, trade, occupation, profession or undertaking of any nature conducted for gain or profit. Business shall not include the usual activities of boards of trade, chambers of commerce, trade associations, or unions, or other associations performing services usually performed by trade associations or unions. Business shall not include funds, foundations, corporations or associations organized and operated for the exclusive and sole purpose of religious, charitable, scientific, literary, educational, civic or fraternal purposes, where no part of the earnings, incomes or receipts of such unit, group, or association, inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or other person.

Business entity means each separate corporation, limited liability company, business development corporation, partnership, limited partnership, registered limited liability partnership, sole proprietorship, association, joint-stock company, receivership, trust, professional service organization, or other legal entity through which business is conducted.

City means the City of Danville, Kentucky. Where the context requires, city shall also mean the city's authorized agent for billing and collection of the occupational license tax and enforcement of this article.

Compensation means wages, salaries, commissions, or any other form of remuneration paid or payable by an employer for services performed by an employee, which are required to be reported for federal income tax purposes, and adjusted as follows:

(1) Include any amount contributed by an employee to any retirement, profit sharing, or deferred compensation plan, which are deferred for federal income tax purposes under a salary reduction agreement or similar arrangement, including but not limited to, salary reduction arrangements under sections 401(a), 401(k), 402(e), 403(a), 403(b), 408, 414(h), or 457 of the Internal Revenue Code; and

(2) Include any amounts contributed by an employee to any welfare benefit, fringe benefit or other benefit plan made by salary reduction or other payment method, which permits employees to elect to reduce federal taxable compensation under the Internal Revenue Code, including but not limited to, sections 125 and 132.

Conclusion of the federal audit means the date that the adjustments made by the Internal Revenue Service to net income, as reported on the business entity's federal income tax return, become final and unappealable.

Domestic servant means an individual employed to drive his or her employer as a chauffeur; or employed on the grounds or in the home of his or her employer to cook clean, wash, garden, transport or otherwise care for or wait upon the employer, the employer's family and guests, or to care for the person, home, grounds and/or vehicles of the employer, the employer's family and guests; including but not limited to, maids, butlers, nurses, nursemaids, gardeners, cooks, launderers and chauffeurs engaged to service the employer, the employer's family and guests; but not including such individuals who are employed by a cleaning service, personal nursing service, chauffeuring service or other entity which offers the services of its employees to the public.

Employee means any person who renders services to another person or any business entity for compensation, including an officer of a corporation, and any officer, employee or elected official of the United States, a state, or any political subdivision of a state, or any agency of instrumentality of any one (1) or more of the above. A person classified as an independent contractor under the Internal Revenue Code shall not be considered an employee.

Employer means the person for whom an individual performs or performed any service, of whatever nature, as the employee of such person, except that:

(1) If the person for whom the individual performs or performed the services does not have control of the payment of the wages for such services, the term employer means the person having control of the payment of such

wages; and

(2) In the case of a person paying wages on behalf of a nonresident alien individual, foreign partnership or foreign corporation not engaged in trade or business within the United States, the term employer means such person.

Final determination of the federal audit means the revenue agent's report or other documents reflecting the final and unappealable adjustments made by the Internal Revenue Service.

Fiscal year means fiscal year as defined in section 7701(a)(24) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Internal Revenue Code means the Internal Revenue Code in effect on December 31 of the year in which the tax is due, exclusive of any amendments made subsequent to that date, other than amendments that extend provisions in effect on December 31, 2004, that would otherwise terminate.

Net profit means gross income as defined in section 61 of the Internal Revenue Code, minus all the deductions from gross income allowed by Chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code, and adjusted as follows:

(1) Include any amount claimed as a deduction for state tax or local tax which is computed, in whole or in part, by reference to gross or net income and which is paid or accrued to any state of the United States, local taxing authority in a state, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, any territory or possession of the United States, or any foreign country or political subdivision thereof;

(2) Include any amount claimed as a deduction that directly or indirectly is allocable to income which is either exempt from taxation or otherwise not taxed;

(3) Include any amount claimed as a net operating loss carryback or carryforward allowed under section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(4) Include any amount of income and expenses passed through separately as required by the Internal Revenue Code to an owner of a business entity that is a pass-through entity for federal tax purposes; and

(5) Exclude any amount of income that is exempt from state taxation by the Kentucky Constitution, or the Constitution and statutory laws of the United States.

Person shall mean every natural person, whether a resident or non-resident of the city. Whenever the word person is used in a clause prescribing and imposing a penalty in the nature of a fine or imprisonment, the word, as applied to a partnership or other form of unincorporated enterprise, shall mean the partners or members thereof, and as applied to corporations, shall mean the officers and directors thereof.

Rental unit shall mean any room or rooms connected, or other structure or portion thereof, constituting a separate, independent establishment of premises for rent, lease or sublease to the occupant thereof.

Return or report means any properly completed and, if required, signed form, statement, certification, declaration, or any other document permitted or required to be submitted or filed with the city.

Sales revenue means receipts from the sale, lease or rental of goods, services or property.

Tax district means any city of the first to fifth class with the authority to levy net profits or occupational license taxes.

Taxable net profit.

(1) In case of a business entity having payroll or sales revenue only within the city, means net profit as defined above in this section.

(2) In case of a business entity having payroll or sales revenue both within and without the city, means net profit as defined above in this section, and as apportioned under section 16-19 of this article.

Taxable year means the calendar year or fiscal year ending during the calendar year, upon the basis of which net profit is computed.

(Ord. No. 1687, 9-26-05)

Sec. 16-17. Occupational license application required.

(a) Every person and business entity engaged in any trade, occupation, profession or other activity for profit, or anyone required to file a return under this article in the city, unless exempt by the specific terms of this article, shall be required to apply for and obtain an occupational license from the city, through the Office of the Director of Codes and

Financial Enforcement, on forms provided by the city or its designee, before the applicant shall be authorized to do business, before the commencement of business, or in the event of a change of business status. A one time occupational license registration fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) shall be made at the time of application. A business changing its name shall notify the Director of Codes and Financial Enforcement of the name change, but shall not be required to pay a new occupational license registration fee.

(b) Each person shall be required to complete a separate application and pay the twenty-five dollar (\$25.00) registration fee for each separate business, before the commencement of business, or in the event of a status change other than a change of address.

(c) Licensees are required to notify the city of any changes in address, the cessation of business, or any other changes which render the information supplied to the city in the license application inaccurate.

(d) It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in any occupation, trade, profession or other activity for profit in the city without first having applied for and paid the occupational license registration fee herein required. If the occupational license registration fee is not paid prior to engaging in any business or activity, a penalty of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) may be imposed, in addition to any other penalties provided by this article for the period during which any unlawful business or activity occurred.

(Ord. No. 1687, 9-26-05; Ord. No. 1863, § 1, 6-18-15)

Sec. 16-18. Occupational license tax payment required.

(a) Except as provided in subsection (f) of this section, every person or business entity engaged in any business for profit, and any person or business entity that is required to make a filing with the Internal Revenue Service or the Kentucky Revenue Cabinet shall be required to file and pay to the city an occupational license tax for the privilege of engaging in such activities within the city. The city shall have the right, by interlocal agreement, to delegate the billing, collection and enforcement of the tax to the county or to such other agent as the city shall designate. In the case where the city has designated an agent for billing, collection or enforcement, and to the extent the interlocal agreement so provides, the returns and payments required under this article shall be made to such agent, and the agent shall have the same powers of enforcement as the city. The designation of an agent for billing, collection or enforcement shall in no way restrict the rights of the city under this article, and the primary obligation of persons and business entities under this article shall be to the city.

(b) The occupational license tax shall be measured by:

(1) One and ninety hundredths (1.90%) of all wages and compensation paid or payable in the city, for work done or services performed or rendered in the city, by every resident and nonresident who is an employee; and

(2) One and seventy-five hundredths percent (1.75%) of the net profit from business conducted in the city by a resident or nonresident business entity.

(c) All partnerships, corporations, and all other entities where income is passed through to the owners are subject to this article. The occupational license tax imposed in this article is assessed against income before it is passed through these entities to the owners.

(d) If any business entity dissolves, ceases to operate or withdraws from the city during any taxable year, or if any business entity in any manner surrenders or loses its charter during any taxable year, the dissolution, cessation of business, withdrawal, or loss or surrender of charter shall not defeat the filing of returns and the assessment and collection of any occupational license tax for the period of that taxable year during which the business entity had business activity in the city.

(e) If a business entity makes, or is required to make, a federal income tax return, the occupational license tax shall be computed for the purposes of this article on the basis of the same calendar or fiscal year required by the federal government, and shall employ the same methods of accounting required for federal income tax purposes.

(f) The occupational license tax imposed in this section shall not apply to the following persons or business entities:

(1) Any bank, trust company, combined bank and trust company, or trust, banking and title insurance company, organized and doing business in this state; any savings and loan association, whether state or federally chartered;

(2) Any compensation received by members of the Kentucky National Guard for active duty training, unit training assemblies and annual field training;

(3) Any compensation received by precinct workers for election training or work at election booths in state, county and local primary, regular or special elections;

(4) Public service corporations that pay an ad valorem tax on property valued and assessed by the Kentucky Department of Revenue pursuant to the provisions of KRS 136.120. Licensees whose businesses are predominantly non-public service, who are also engaged in public service activity, are required to pay a license fee on their net profit derived from the non-public service activities apportioned to the city;

(5) Persons or business entities that have been issued a license under KRS Chapter 243 to engage in manufacturing or trafficking in alcoholic beverages. Persons engaged in the business of manufacturing or trafficking in alcoholic beverages are required to file a return, but may exclude the portion of their net profits derived from the manufacturing or trafficking in alcoholic beverages;

(6) Insurance companies incorporated under the laws of, and doing business in the state, except as provided in KRS 91A.080.

(7) Any profits, earnings, distributions of an investment fund which would qualify under KRS 154.20-250 through 154.20-284, to the extent any profits, earnings or distributions would not be taxable to an individual investor;

(8) Compensation received for domestic services rendered by those persons classified as domestic servants, as defined in section 16-16;

(9) A person engaged in agriculture business (raising crops and livestock), who employs less than five (5) employees on a regular time basis (four hundred fifty (450) hours during a quarter), may file a return and pay the withholding tax at the end of the taxable year. Any monies reported on Federal Schedule F as labor hired, contract labor, miscellaneous labor or any other form of labor is considered as labor and shall be paid upon. If contract labor or any other labor was paid upon and treated as 1099 labor, then a copy of the Federal Form 1099 for such labor shall be submitted to the city. If the amount is less than that required by the Internal Revenue Service, then a listing as set forth in section 16-21(f) can be used in lieu of 1099s.

(10) Compensation received for the renting or leasing of one (1) residential rental unit, as defined above in section 16-16.

(11) Any person, firm, business entity, nonprofit organization or corporation engaging in the business of promoting, operating, or otherwise conducting a temporary event such as a festival or special event defined in Section 14-102 that leases, rents or otherwise provides the use of temporary booths, stalls or other like spaces to any person, firm, business entity, organization, corporation or combination thereof, unless otherwise subject to occupational license taxation in the city outside of the special event permitted period and location, but shall be required to pay a special event permit fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) per booth/stall/space leased, rented or otherwise provided, and such permit shall be valid for a period not to exceed five (5) days and shall be valid only for operations at the permitted location. The following regulations shall also apply:

a. Any person, firm, business entity, nonprofit organization or corporation under Section 16-18(f)(11) above required to pay a special event permit fee to the City shall, prior to engaging in such activity, be required to place a deposit with the city in an amount equal to the number of booths/stalls/spaces available for lease, rent or otherwise provided, multiplied by the special event permit fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) per booth/stall/space.

b. The special event permit fee deposit shall be forfeited in full, unless within twenty (20) days following the conclusion date of the event, the permittee requests and applies for a reconciliation of the actual permit fee due to the city, in which case the amount of additional fees or the amount of refund due shall be determined and paid. The city shall also have the right to request a reconciliation from the permittee within twenty (20) days following the conclusion date of the event to verify the number of booths/stalls/spaces leased, rented or otherwise provided in order to confirm that the correct number of permits were paid for and whether additional permit fees need to be collected or refunded.

c. This required special event permit fee shall not be required of any person, firm, or business entity already possessing or otherwise required to possess an occupational license outside of the permitted period and location. This required special event permit fee shall also not be required of any association or corporation organized and operated for the exclusive and sole purpose of religious, charitable, scientific, literary, educational, civic or fraternal purposes, where no part of the earnings, incomes or receipts of such unit, group or association, inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or other person.

(Ord. No. 1687, 9-26-05; Ord. No. 1718, § 1, 8-2-07; Ord. No. 1863, § 2, 6-18-15; Ord. 1882, § 1, 5-23-16; Ord. 1894, § 1, - -)

Sec. 16-19. Apportionment.

(a) Except as provided in subsection (d) of this section, profit shall be apportioned as follows:

(1) For business entities with both payroll and sales revenue in more than one (1) tax district, by multiplying the net profit by a fraction, the numerator of which is the payroll factor, described in subsection (b) of this section, plus the sales factor, described in subsection (c) of this section, and the denominator of which is two (2); and

(2) For business entities with sales revenue in more than one (1) tax district, by multiplying the net profit by the sales factor as set forth in subsection (c) of this section.

(3) For purposes of subsection (a) of this section, the business entity shall file an apportionment form provided by the Occupational Tax Office.

(b) The payroll factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the total amount paid or payable in the city during the tax period by the business entity for compensation, and the denominator of which is the total compensation paid or payable by the business entity everywhere during the tax period. Compensation is paid or payable in the city based on the time the individual's service is performed within the city.

(c) The sales factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the total sales revenue of the business entity in the city during the tax period, and the denominator of which is the total sales revenue of the business entity everywhere during the tax period.

(1) The sale, lease or rental of tangible personal property is in the city if:

a. The property is delivered or shipped to a purchaser, other than the United States government, or to the designee of the purchaser within the city, regardless of the f.o.b. point or other conditions of the sale; or

b. The property is shipped from an office, store, warehouse, factory or other place of storage in the city, and the purchaser is the United States government.

(2) Sales revenues, other than revenues from the sale, lease or rental of tangible personal property, or the lease or rental of real property, are apportioned to the city based upon a fraction, the numerator of which is the time spent in performing such income-producing activity within the city, and the denominator of which is the total time spent performing that income-producing activity.

(3) Sales revenue from the sale, lease or rental of real property is allocated to the tax district where the property is located.

(d) If the apportionment provisions of this section do not fairly represent the extent of the business entity's activity in the city, the business entity may petition the city or the city may require, in respect to all or any part of the business entity's business activity, if reasonable:

(1) Separate accounting;

(2) The exclusion of any one (1) or more of the factors;

(3) The inclusion of one (1) or more additional factors which will fairly represent the business entity's business activity in the city; or

(4) The employment of any other method to effectuate an equitable allocation and apportionment of net profit.

(e) When compensation is paid or payable for work done or services performed or rendered by an employee, both within and without the city, the license tax shall be measured by that part of the compensation paid or payable as a result of work done or service performed or rendered within the city. The license tax shall be computed by obtaining the percentage which the compensation for work performed or services rendered within the city bears to the total wages and compensation paid or payable. In order for the city to verify the accuracy of a taxpayer's reported percentages under this subsection, the taxpayer shall maintain adequate records to establish apportionment. For the purposes of this subsection, the employer or employee, as specified in section 16-20 of this article, shall file a payroll apportionment form as supplied by the Occupational Tax Office.

(Ord. No. 1687, 9-26-05)

Sec. 16-20. Employers to withhold.

(a) Every employer making payment of compensation to an employee shall deduct and withhold, upon the payment of the compensation, any tax imposed against the compensation by the city. Amounts withheld shall be paid to the city in accordance with section 16-18 of this article.

(b) Every employer required to deduct and withhold tax under this section shall, for the quarter ending after January 1 and for each quarter ending thereafter, on or before the end of the month following the close of each quarter, make a return and report to the city, and pay to the city the tax required to be withheld under this section, unless the employer is permitted or required to report within a reasonable time after some other period as determined by the city.

(c) Every employer who fails to withhold or pay to the city any sums required by this article to be withheld and paid shall be personally and individually liable to the city for any sum or sums withheld or required to be withheld in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(d) The city shall have a lien upon all the property of any employer who fails to withhold or pay over to the city sums required to be withheld under this section. If the employer withholds, but fails to pay the amounts withheld to the city, the lien shall commence as of the date the amounts withheld were required to be paid to the city. If the employer fails to withhold, the lien shall commence at the time the liability of the employer is assessed by the city.

(e) Every employer required to deduct and withhold tax under this section shall annually, on or before February 28 of each year, complete and file, on a form furnished or approved by the city, a reconciliation of the occupational license tax withheld where compensation is paid or payable to employees. Either copies of federal forms W-2 and W-3, transmittal of wage and tax statements, or a detailed employee listing with the required equivalent information, as determined by the city, shall be submitted.

(f) Every employer shall furnish each employee a statement, on or before January 31 of each year, showing the amount of compensation and occupational license tax deducted by the employer from the compensation paid to the employee, for payment to the city during the preceding calendar year.

(g) An employer shall be liable for the payment of the tax required to be deducted and withheld under this section.

(h) The president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer or any other person holding an equivalent corporate office of any business entity subject to this section shall be personally and individually liable, both jointly and severally, for any tax required to be withheld from compensation paid or payable to one (1) or more employees of the business entity, and neither the corporate dissolution or withdrawal of the business entity from the city, nor the cessation of holding any corporate office, shall discharge that liability; provided that the personal and individual liability shall apply to each and every person holding the corporate office at the time the tax becomes or became obligated. No person shall be personally and individually liable under this subsection unless such person had authority to collect, truthfully account for, or pay over the tax imposed by this article at the time that the taxes imposed by this article become or became due.

(i) Notwithstanding subsections (g) and (h) of this section, every employee receiving compensation in the city subject to the tax imposed under section 16-18 of this article shall be personally liable for any amount due. In all cases where the employer does not withhold the tax levied under this article from the employee, such employee or employees shall be responsible for filing with the city each quarter in the same manner as if they were the employer. If an employer fails or is not required to withhold, report or pay the license fee, it shall become the duty of the employee to file with the city. The only employer not required to withhold, report and pay the occupational license tax is the federal government, including the United States Postal Service. The payment required to be made by an employee can be made quarterly, for the periods ending March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31 of each year, or at any time the employee wishes to make an estimated payment for the year in which wages are earned. All license fees must be received by February 28 for the preceding calendar year, together with a copy of the employee's W-2 form. Employers not required to withhold, report or pay the license fee must annually, during the month of January of each year, make a return to the Occupational Tax Administrator, in which is set forth the name and Social Security Number of each employee of the employer during the preceding calendar year, giving the amount of salaries, wages, commissions or other compensation earned during such preceding year by each such employee. This list shall include all current full-time employees, part-time employees, temporary employees, and terminated employees, whether such termination was voluntary or involuntary.

(Ord. No. 1687, 9-26-05)

Sec. 16-21. Returns required.

(a) All business entity returns for the preceding taxable year shall be made by April 15 of each year, except returns made on the basis of a fiscal year, which shall be made by the fifteenth day of the fourth month following the close of the fiscal year. Blank forms for returns shall be supplied by the city or its designated agent.

(b) Every business entity shall submit a copy of its federal income tax return, and all supporting statements and schedules, at the time of filing its occupational license tax return with the city. Whenever, in the opinion of the city, it is necessary to examine the federal income tax return of any business entity in order to audit the return, the city may

compel the business entity to produce for inspection a copy of any statements and schedules in support thereof that have not been previously filed. The city may also require copies of reports of adjustments made by the federal government.

(c) Every business entity subject to an occupational license tax governed by the provisions of this article shall keep records, render under oath statements, make returns, and comply with rules as the city from time to time may prescribe. Whenever the city deems it necessary, the city may require a business entity, by notice served to the business entity, to make a return, render statements under oath, or keep records, as the city deems sufficient to determine the tax liability the business entity.

(d) The city may require, for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of any return or for the purposes of making an estimate of the taxable income of any business entity, the attendance of a representative of the business entity or of any other person having knowledge in the premises.

(e) The full amount of the unpaid tax payable by any business entity, as appears from the face of the return, shall be paid to the city at the time prescribed for filing the occupational license tax return, determined without regard to any extension of time for filing the return.

(f) It shall be the responsibility of persons who make Federal Form 1099 non-employee compensation payments to natural persons other than employees for services performed within the city, to maintain records of such payments, and to report such payments to the city. Such payments must be reported on by remitting Federal Form 1099 by February 28 of the year following the close of the calendar year in which the non-employee compensation was paid. If a business entity or person is not required to remit Federal Form 1099 to the IRS, including but not limited to, those making non-employee payments of less than six hundred dollars (\$600.00), such entity or person is nevertheless required to remit the equivalent information to the city. The information required to be reported by such entities or persons shall include:

- (1) Payer's name, address, Social Security and/or federal identification number;
- (2) Recipient's name and address;
- (3) Recipient's Social Security and/or federal identification number;
- (4) Amount of non-employee compensation paid in the calendar year; and
- (5) Amount of non-employee compensation earned in the city for the calendar year.

(Ord. No. 1687, 9-26-05)

Sec. 16-22. Extensions.

(a) The city, or its authorized agent, may grant any business entity an extension of not more than six (6) months, unless a longer extension has been granted by the Internal Revenue Service or is agreed to by the city and the business entity, for filing its return, if the business entity, on or before the date prescribed for payment of the occupational license tax, requests the extension and pays the amount properly estimated as its tax.

(b) If the time for filing a return is extended, the business shall pay, as part of the tax, an amount equal to twelve percent (12%) per annum simple interest on the tax shown due on the return, but not been previously paid, from the time the tax was due until the return is actually filed and the tax paid to the city. A fraction of a month is counted as an entire month.

(Ord. No. 1687, 9-26-05)

Sec. 16-23. Refunds.

(a) Where there has been an overpayment of tax under section 16-20 of this article, a refund or credit shall be made to the employer only to the extent that the amount of the overpayment was not deducted and withheld by the employer under Section 16-20. Unless written application for refund or credit is received by the city from the employer within two (2) years from the date the overpayment was made, no refund or credit shall be allowed.

(b) An employee who has compensation attributable to activities performed outside the city, based on time spent outside the city, whose employer has withheld and remitted to this city the occupational license tax on the compensation attributable to activities performed outside the city, may file for a refund within two (2) years of the date

prescribed by law for the filing of a return. The employee shall provide a schedule and computation sufficient to verify the refund claim, and the city may confirm with the employer the percentage of time spent outside the city and the amount of compensation attributable to activities performed outside the city prior to approval of the refund.

(c) In the case where the tax computed under the provisions of this article is less than the amount which has been declared and paid as estimated tax for the same taxable year, a refund or credit, if a credit is requested, shall be made upon the filing of a return.

(d) (1) Overpayment, resulting from the payment of estimated tax in excess of the amount determined to be due upon the filing of a return for the same taxable year, may be credited against the amount of estimated tax determined to be due on any declaration filed for the next succeeding taxable year, or for any deficiency or nonpayment of tax for any previous taxable year.

(2) No refund shall be made of any estimated tax paid unless a complete return is filed as required by this article.

(Ord. No. 1687, 9-26-05)

Sec. 16-24. Federal/state audit provisions.

(a) As soon as practicable after each return is received, the city may examine and audit the return.

(1) If the amount of tax computed by the city is greater than the amount returned by the business entity, the additional tax shall be assessed and a notice of assessment mailed to the business entity by the city within five (5) years from the date the return was filed, except as otherwise provided in this subsection.

a. In the case of a failure to file a return or of a fraudulent return, the additional tax may be assessed at any time.

b. In the case of a return where a business entity understates net profit, or omits an amount that could properly be included in net profits, or both, which understatement or omission, or both is in excess of twenty-five percent (25%) of the amount of net profit stated in the return, the additional tax may be assessed at any time within six (6) years after the return was filed.

c. In the case of an assessment of additional tax relating directly to adjustments resulting from a final determination of a federal or state audit, the additional tax may be assessed before the expiration of the times provided in this subsection, or six (6) months from the date the city receives the final determination of the federal or state audit from the business entity, whichever is later.

(2) The times provided in this subsection may be extended by agreement between the business entity and the city. For the purposes of this subsection, a return filed before the last day prescribed by law for filing the return shall be considered as filed on the last day. Any extension granted for filing the return shall also be considered as extending the last day prescribed by law for filing the return.

(b) Every business entity shall submit a copy of the final determination of the federal audit within thirty (30) days of the conclusion of the federal audit.

(c) The city may initiate a civil action for the collection of any additional tax within the times prescribed in subsection (a) of this section.

(Ord. No. 1687, 9-26-05; Ord. No. 1863, § 3, 6-18-15)

Sec. 16-25. Administrative provisions.

(a) No suit shall be maintained in any court to restrain or delay the collection or payment of the tax levied by this article.

(b) (1) Any tax collected pursuant to the provisions of this article may be refunded or credited within two (2) years of the date prescribed by law for the filing of a return, except that:

a. In any case where the assessment period contained in section 16-24 of this article has been extended by an agreement between the business entity and the city, the limitation contained in this subsection shall be extended accordingly;

b. If the claim for refund or credit relates directly to adjustments resulting from a federal or state audit, the business entity shall file a claim for refund or credit within the time provided for in this subsection, or six (6) months from the conclusion of the federal or state audit, whichever is later.

(2) For the purposes of this subsection and subsection (a) of this section, a return filed before the last day prescribed by law for filing the return shall be considered as filed on the last day.

(c) The authority to refund or credit overpayments of taxes collected pursuant to this article is vested exclusively in the city.

(Ord. No. 1687, 9-26-05; Ord. No. 1863, § 4, 6-18-15)

Sec. 16-26. Information to remain confidential.

(a) No present or former employee of any tax district shall intentionally and without authorization inspect or divulge any information acquired by him or her of the affairs of any person, or information regarding the tax schedules, returns or reports required to be filed with the tax district or other proper officer, or any information produced by a hearing or investigation, insofar as the information may have to do with the affairs of the person's business. This prohibition does not extend to information required in prosecutions for making false reports or returns for taxation, or any other infraction of the tax laws, or in any way made a matter of public record, nor does it preclude furnishing any taxpayer or the taxpayer's properly authorized agent with information respecting his or her own return. Further, this prohibition does not preclude any employee of the tax district from testifying in any court, or from introducing as evidence returns or reports filed with the tax district, in an action for violation of a tax district tax law or in any action challenging a tax district tax laws.

(b) The city reserves the right to disclose to the State Commissioner of Revenue, or his or her duly authorized agent, all such information and rights to inspect any of the books and records of the city, if the Commissioner of Revenue grants to the city the reciprocal right to obtain information from the files and records of the Kentucky Department of Revenue, and maintains the privileged character of the information so furnished. Provided, further, that the city may publish statistics based on such information in such a manner as not to reveal data respecting net profits or compensation of any person or business entity.

(c) In addition, the city is empowered to execute similar reciprocity agreements, as described in subsection (b) of this section, with any other taxing entity, should there be a need for exchange of information in order to effect diligent enforcement of this article. The city specifically reserves the right to disclose to its duly authorized agent, under interlocal agreement, such information and right to inspect the books and records of the city as may be necessary or appropriate for the accurate billing and collection of the tax, and the diligent enforcement of this article. All such agreements shall require the parties to keep the exchanged information confidential.

(Ord. No. 1687, 9-26-05)

Sec. 16-27. Penalties.

(a) (1) A business entity subject to tax on net profits may be subject to a penalty equal to five percent (5%) of the tax due for each calendar month or fraction thereof, if the business entity:

- a. Fails to file any return or report on or before the due date prescribed for filing or as extended by the city; or
- b. Fails to pay the tax computed on the return or report on or before the due date prescribed for payment.

(2) The total penalty levied pursuant to this subsection shall not exceed twenty-five percent (25%) of the total tax due; however, the penalty shall not be less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00).

(b) Every employer who fails to file a return or pay the tax on or before the time prescribed under section 16-20 of this article may be subject to a penalty in amount equal to five percent (5%) of the tax due for each calendar month or fraction thereof. The total penalty levied pursuant to this subsection shall not exceed twenty-five percent (25%) of the total tax due; however, the penalty shall not be less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00).

(c) In addition to the penalties prescribed in this section, any business entity or employer shall pay, as part of the tax, an amount equal to twelve percent (12%) per annum simple interest on the tax shown due, but not previously paid, from the time the tax was due until the tax is paid to the city. A fraction of a month is counted as an entire month.

(d) Every tax imposed by this article, and all increases, interest and penalties thereon, shall become, from the time the tax is due and payable, a personal debt of the taxpayer to the city.

(e) The city may enforce the collection of the occupational tax due under section 16-18 of this article, and any fees, penalties and interest, as provided in subsections (a), (b), (c) and (d) of this section, by civil action in a court of appropriate jurisdiction. To the extent authorized by law, the city shall be entitled to recover all court costs and reasonable attorney fees incurred by it in enforcing any provision of this article.

(f) In addition to the penalties prescribed in this section, any business entity or employer who willfully fails to make a return, who willfully makes a false return, or who willfully fails to pay taxes owing or collected, with the intent to evade payment of the tax or amount collected, or any part thereof, shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(g) Any person who willfully aids or assists in, or procures, counsels or advises the preparation or presentation under, or in connection with, any matter arising under this article of a return, affidavit, claim or other document, which is fraudulent or is false as to any material matter, whether or not the falsity or fraud is with the knowledge or consent of the person authorized or required to present the return, affidavit, claim or document, shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(h) A return for the purpose of this section shall mean and include any return, declaration or form prescribed by the city and required to be filed with the city by the provisions of this article, or by the rules of the city, or by written request for information to the business entity by the city.

(i) Any person violating the provisions of section 16-26 of this article, by intentionally inspecting confidential taxpayer information without authorization, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00), or imprisoned for not longer than six (6) months, or both.

(j) Any person violating the provisions of section 16-26 of this article, by divulging confidential taxpayer information, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00), or imprisoned for not more than one (1) year, or both.

(Ord. No. 1687, 9-26-05)

Sec. 16-28. Use of occupational license tax.

All money derived from the license taxes under the provisions of this article shall be paid to the city and placed to the credit of the city's general revenue fund. Nothing herein shall preclude the payment of a percentage of the tax collected to the county or to such other entity as the city may designate as its agent for the collection of this tax.

(Ord. No. 1687, 9-26-05)

Sec. 16-29. Payment of estimated tax quarterly.

(a) Every business entity, other than a sole proprietorship, subject to taxation under this article shall make quarterly estimated tax payments on or before the fifteenth day of the fourth, sixth, ninth, and twelfth month of each taxable year, if the tax liability for the taxable year exceeds five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00).

(b) The quarterly estimated tax payments required under subsection (a) of this section shall be based on the lesser of:

- (1) Twenty-two and one-half percent (22.5%) of the current taxable year tax liability;
- (2) Twenty-five percent (25%) of the preceding full year taxable year tax liability; or

(3) Twenty-five percent (25%) of the average tax liability for the three (3) preceding full year taxable years' tax liabilities, if the tax liability for any of the three (3) preceding full taxable years exceeded twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000.00).

(c) (1) Any business entity that fails to submit the minimum quarterly payment required under subsection (b) of this section, by the due date for the quarterly payment, shall pay an amount equal to twelve percent (12%) per annum simple interest on the amount of the quarterly payment required under subsection (b) of this section, from the earlier of:

a. The due date for the quarterly payment until the time when the aggregate quarterly payments submitted for the taxable year equal the minimum aggregate payments due under subsection (b) of this section; or

b. The due date of the annual return.

(2) A fraction of a month is counted as an entire month.

(d) The provisions of this section shall not apply to any business entity's first full or partial taxable year of doing business in the city, or any first taxable year in which a business entity's tax liability exceeds five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00).

(e) At the election of the business entity, any installment of the estimated tax may be paid prior to the date prescribed for its payment.

(Ord. No. 1687, 9-26-05)

§§ 16-30--16-50. Reserved.